ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Description of the Battle at Port Arthur

the Bloody Scenes There Enacted.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS

Merciless Butchery of All Classes of Chinese

At the Hands of the Frenzied Victors.

The Victorious Troops Alleged to Have Horribly Mutilated the Bodies of Their Slain Enemies-Wrought Up to a State of Frenzy Because of the Acts of the Chinese-War Correspondent's Estimate That Two Thousand of the Latter Were Put to Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- The World tomorrow will print the following special advices from its correspondent, James Creelman, who was with the Japanese army, dated Port Arthur, Nov. 24, vla Van Couver, Dec. 19: The struggle for the emancipation of Corea has been suddenly turned into a headlong, savage war of conquest. It is no longer a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Japan for the last four days has trampled civilization under the feet of her conquering army. The taking of Port Arthur and Stockholders Are Given Three Plans the possession of one of the most powerful strongholds in the world was too great a strain upon the Japanese character, which relapsed in a few hours back into the brutish state from which it was awakened a generation ago.

Almost the entire population found in Port Arthur has been massacred and the work of butchering the unarmed and un- and cattle feeding company at the meeting resisting inhabitants has been continued. The streets are choked up with mutilated corpses. In spite of the vastness of the battlefield and the strength of the batteries statement of the condition of the commassed in this mighty chain of land and sea forts, the taking of Port Arthur is robbed of its dignity as a battle by the approval of the stockholders. fact that a large and well trained army attacked a mere rabble. There was a great deal of artillery thunder and scientific maneuvering of the troops among the cannon-crowned hills, but the infantry fighting was incidental and the "butchers' bill," as the hardened campaigner would

call it, was insignificant. The Jananese lost about fifty dead and 250 wounded in carrying a fortress that would cost them 10,000 men had it been occupied by European or American citizens. China is now at the mercy of the Island empire. In a few days the fierce Sennal troops will be ready to leave Japan to join Field-Marshal Oyama's army, and then the third and final movement toward Pekin

Up to the moment Port Arthur was entered I can bear witness that both of Japan's armies now in the field were | owned, leased or controlled by the comchivalrous and generous to the enemy. There was not a stain on her flag,

Council of War. Shortly before the battle the fieldmarshal and his staff met Gens. Yamaji, Nishi, Noghi and Hassagawa with their staffs for a council of war. It was decided that part of Yamaji's division should make a great turning move on the flank of the Chinese and attack the left, while Hassagawa's brigade should follow with an attack from the east on the forts forming the Chinese right. The rest

of Yamaji's troops were to move straight

and siege batteries to attack the Chinese front from the north and move into Port Meantime the independent column, marching along the east under Lieut. Matagainst the eastern forts. But while the council of war was proceeding the ('hinese began to realize that the Japanese had established their mountain batteries on the hills commanding the left center of the Chinese position and decided to move out

of Port Arthur and dislodge them. Then began a tremendous artillery fight. Within a few minutes regiment after regiment c uld be seen ni ik in cipuls of disa . "cas the head of the volley into the ravine *** a t the sarpert of the Japanese artillery position. The air was filled with shells, and the Chinese gradually concentrated their fire until the trees began to disappear from the western slope. The Chinese marched out of Port Arthur in three columns. One descende from the Two Dragon forts and the other two came out of the Port Arthur valley.

Torn with Shells. The ground was torn with shells as they marched forward, but they never faltered for a moment. Within a quarter of a mile teries by charge. The fire became too hot and they lay down on their faces with their

anese gunners trained their pieces. Within three minutes two shells struck the men took to their heels, but in a few minutes they reformed and prepared to receive the Japanese infantry hurrying down under the shelter of the batteries. Just behind the heroic band of Chinamen was another Chinese line on a knoll with three field guns which checked the Japanese advance and enabled the broken line to make

a safe retreat.

The garrison scrambled out over the hilltops and Hassagawa's men came sweeping around the rough mountain to find the fort a mass of flames. That ended all hope of defending the seven forts. The Chinese fled along the ridges and down the valley roads. Hassagawa's troops were in possession of Shoju and Nerio hills. Away to the right could be heard the

sound of Noghi's flying column trying to force its way across the neck of the little peninsula, where a small force of Chinese had made a stand and were defending the way to the three forts. Stretched in a line parallel with the coast in front of the harbor were eight or nine

Japanese warships, and the peninsula forts were shelling them clumsily and without

Beginning of the Massacre. Torpedo boats were going through the waves and sinking junks loaded with men, women and children endeavoring to escape. The water was filled with drowning in- of 200 men. habitants. The massacre had begun. At last a part of he troops moved from behind the walls of the camp and under Work. See our offer on another page.

grounds. Then they opened fire on the Chinese pits guarding the entrance to Port Arthur. A battallon moved out of the plateau above the drill grounds and knelf a semi-circle, sending volley upon volley across the stream against the rifle pits. Another detachment crawled along through a sheltered road to a wall on the southern side of the drill grounds. For fifteen min-utes their three skirmish lines kept up a fire and the plucky Chinese were driven from the position. Finally a small column covered by the skirmishers advanced across the bridge and marched along the road leading to the town. At the same time Marshal Oyama ordered the reserve center to move down the valley, and thousands of them came pouring along the roads behind the troops already on their way to the town. Not a shot was fired in reply, the battle was over as far as Port Arthur was concerned. Even Ogunsan was silent and deserted. The soldiers had made their escope and the frightenel inhabitants were

cowering in the streets.

No Quarter Shown. As the troops moved on they saw the heads of their slain comrades hanging by cords, with the noses and ears gone. There was a rude arch in the main street decorated with bloody Japanese heads. A great slaughter followed. The infuriated soldiers killed every one they saw. No attempt to the sword for openly defying the gov-to take prisoners was made. Women and ernment," children were hunted and shot as they fled to the hills with their protectors. The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own homes. The van of the second regiment reached Fort Ogunsan and found it deserted. Then they discovered a junk in the harbor crowded with fugitives. A platoon was stretched across the end of the wharf and fired into the boat until every woman, man and child was killed. The torpeds boats outside had already sunk en junks filled with terror-stricken peo-

I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinamen were killed in fair battle at Port Arthur, and that at least 2,000 unarmed men were put to death.

DIRECTORS SAY REORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY.

for Their Approval-Assets and Liabilities of the Concern-Outcome of

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18 .- The circular adopted by the directors of the Distilling held in this city last week was sent out to the stockholders of the company tonight. It is a lengthy document containing a pany and declaring reorganization necessary, three plans being submitted for the

A statement of the company's assets and liabilities on Dec. 1, 1894, is as follows: Assets-Stock of spirits, alcohol and whiskies, \$929,732.54; stock of grain, cooperage and other materials, \$300,361.12; good book accounts, \$376,270.49; value of fire insurance, \$40,000; cash in the treasurer's mands, \$409,202.43; cash in plants. \$265,732.36; making a total of \$2,321,298.94. Liabilities-Bills payable, \$156,505.20; rebates due to the trade, \$1,011,317.21; expense item and other debts to Jan. 1, 1895. \$56,000; surplus cash and cash assets, \$1. 097,476.53; total, \$2,321,298.94.

This statement does not include the distillery plants or permanent properties encumbered by a deed of trust securing the \$1,000,000 bonds already sold and those deposited with the Central trust company of New York for guaranteeing the rebates. The circular then enumerates the plants pany. In the seven years the distilling and cattle feeders' trust and the Distilling and cattle feeding company, its successor, have been in existence 260,522,624 proof gallons have been marketed and the amount of dividends paid \$6,118,868.20 The company has about the same working capital it started with, but the needs are greater and the Schufeldt distributing house requires about one-half the capital. The directors predict changes in the future, say that spirits and alcohol will be sold in the open market as a basis and that it will be necessary to practice the greatest economy for the company to hold ts present rank. Already the directors down the Sulshiyeh valley and with field have practiced economy by reducing salaries and the number of employes. The directors are unable to make any reduction in the fixed charges for thirty plants which are idle and useless, but entail a heavy expense for rental and taxes. warranto proceedings are next spoken of. It is the judgment if ouster of the lower court is sustained the company cannot proceed under its charter, but will be compelled to liquidate and reorganize under another charter. The outcome of the case it is impossible to predict. The directors emphasize the fact that the money is not needed to pay debts, but for legitimate addition to the business of the company, which should bring in a satisfactory return on the investment. It is difficult return on the investment. It is tional working capital that will be re-

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN PUGS.

Griffo and Dixon Barely Escape a Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 .- The bad feeling which has existed of late between of the Japanese artillery the Chinese line Young Griffo and George Dixon came to spread itself out and wheeling to the left a head today. Dixon is filling an engagewent straight for the hills to carry the bat- ment at the Lyceum theatre in this city. At the matinee today Griffo leaped over banner poles stuck in the ground, a mag- the footlights, excitedly pulled a five-dolnificent target upon which the crack Jap- lar bill from his pocket and throwing it at Dixon's feet challenged him to above discovery. Bielby admitted that he cover it. Dixon laughed at him, and had taken about \$27,000 and says that he line exactly and tore great gaps in it. In- under the pensuasion of his friends stantly every flag dropped and the China- Griffo subsided, but the lull was only temporary. After the show Griffo and Tom O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, collided in a neighboring saloon and hot words were exchanged. Griffo told-O'Rourke that he was "only fit to manage niggers anyhow," whereupon the Australian was staggered by a vigorous blow in Serious trouble was only averted by mutual friends of the men.

DEBS WILL APPEAL.

The Case of the A. R. U Officers to Go to the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-It was decided late tonight by the attorneys for Debs and the other officials of the American railway union to make an appeal from the decision of Judge Woods. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme court.

Prize Story from Colorado. LAMAR, Col., Dec. 21.-The annual rabbit hunt continued today. Parson Uzzell and Henry O. Wills of Denver killed 300 The total number killed is estimated

Only two weeks more to get Dainty

THE MOST INHUMAN TORTURE PRAC-TICED BY THE TURKS.

Limbs of the Unfortunates Cut Off with Saws and Children Thrown Into Burning Oil-Priests Massacred and Many Villages Destroyed.

BERLIN, Dec. 19 .- The Cologne Gazette today published a letter from Armenia telling of fresh horrors there, including twenty-three villages laid in ashes, eleven other villages pillaged and forty priests mas-

The letter says that the Turkish garrisons at Erzeroum, Irisa, Van, Tigranocerta, Babert and Moosh, altogether about sixty-thousand men, were sent against the Armenians, The commanders of those troops announced to the inhabitants of the villages: "We are ordered to put you

The attack began on Aug. 18. The Turks were repulsed in the first instance. The massacres began Sept. 5. Those Armenians who submitted unconditionally were bound to stakes and then their limbs were cut off with saws. In other cases th victims were disemboweled and their eyes gouged out. Children were thrown into burning oil and women were tortured and burned to death. The troops plundered and burned the churches. Among those who fell victims to the savagery of the soldiers were forty priests, who were brutally massacred.

The British consul at Erzeroum was prerented from going to the scenes of the atrocities on the ground that it was not safe for any Armenian, he being an Arnenian, to approach the places where the troubles had occurred. This did not deter him from making an attempt to learn the truth, but as he was trying to approach one of the devastated villages he was ar-

Among those who witnessed the atrocities was a Spaniard named Ximenes. The Turkish authorities approached him and offered him large bribes to induce him to in which he was to dwell upon the contented condition of the Armenians, Senor Ximenes rejected the offers made to

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT.

Bandits Try to Blow Up a Train with Dynamite.

derson's drug store, at West Liberty, Ia., was blown open and \$120 secured. The graphed to watch out for the men. They, however, landed in the outskirts of the Donohue thought the men looked suspic-

police to meet the train. At West Liberty the train was boarded by the marshal, deputy sheriff and deputized citizens. The party asked that the suspicious passengers be pointed out. The my life. conductor advised that they shadow the men to Davenport before attempting capture, but the advise was refused. Three officers approached the pair with revolvers in hand and said they wanted to search

The robbers parleyed till one raised a window and threw out money and papers. Then each drew a brace of revolvers and held the officers off. Conductor Donohue ran to the express car for weapons, and on the way tied a knot in the bell cord, but the robbers managed to pull it and the train slowed up. The robbers then fired a volley over the heads of the passengers, retreated to the rear platform and jumped off. One threw a stick of dynamite, which struck the train midway under the smoking car. The explosion smashed the windows and put. out the lights in two cars, but injured no

They evidently desired to derail the train o facilitate their escape. The men then fled to the timber. The train had run nearly to Moscow when the miscreants took to he officers. Eight officers were awalting the train in Davenport and five would have boarded it at the city limits. The marshal returned to West Liberty, organized a pur- | the deeds of the pilgrim fathers. But there suing party, and a posse of fifteen men, armed with Winchesters and shotguns, Old Dominion to produce a single crop of started out. The posse found the robbers near Moscow, who, seeing that they were surrounded and resistance useless. rendered. They were taken to West Liberty and lodged in jail.

CASHIER EMBEZZLES \$27,000.

John E. Bielby of Rome, N. Y., Speculated in Stocks.

surprise Romans have had in many years was caused today by the news that John F. Bielby, the trusted cashier of the Cencounts was first suspected about two weeks out their own on any field of battle! ago by National Bank Examiner J. Van Krauken of Schenectady, who visited the had taken about \$27,000 and says that he

fungs were also lost. Samuel Gillette, the teller of the bank, who is also the mayor of Rome, disappeared Monday evening and his whereabouts are not known by his wife. Bielby, however, says no one is at fault besides himself and that Gillette had nothing to do with the defalcation.

Bielby's method of covering up the defalcations, which have extended over about a year and a half, was to receive funds from depositors and conceal the record of such receipts from the bank ex-aminer, making the liabilities of the bank seem to be less than they really were. This was carried out mainly by means of certificates of deposit. The bank is secured by Bielby's bond for \$20,-000 and securities he owns in New York to the amount of \$8,000. These securities will be turned over to the bank.

Canada's New Cabinet. MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 21.-The new

residence of Lord Aberdeen, the governor-

Premier-The Hon. Mackenzie Rowell. Minister of Fisheries-The Hon. John Cos-Minister of Justice-Sir Charles Hibbard Tupper.
Minster of Trade and Commerce-W. B. Secretary of State-A. S. Dickey. Dr. Montague, without portfolio.

Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims

Is Celebrated in Many of the Cities.

Watterson on "The Puritan and the Cavalier."

Tribute to the Late Henry W. Grady.

The Day Is Appropriately Celebrated at Cincinnati, Portland and Other Cities-The Exercises in Honor of Forefathers' Day of a Patriotic Order-The Various Speakers and Their Subjects.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-The eightyninth dinner of the New England society was held this evening. Covers were laid for 200. President Elihu Root presided at the main table. At his right sat the Rev. Henry A. Stimpson of the Broadway taber- let us hope, to keep company with the lost nacle. Amid loud applause Henry Wat- arts. It has been demonstrated that great erson arose to respond to the toast, "The Puritan and the Cavaller." Mr. Watter-

son said: "Eight years ago tonight there stood where I am standing now a young Geordeny in the English papers the truth of the 'significance' of his presence here— fairs a dogma of the most far-seeing the reports of the outrages. They also the first southerner to speak at this statesmanship. Else how could this noble sought to bribe him to go to England for | board'-a circumstance, let me add, not city have been redeemed from bondage? | head and clotted blood held them to the the purpose of delivering lectures on Ar- very creditable to any of us-and who, in words whose eloquence I cannot hope was my disciple, my protege, my friend. He came to me from the southern schools, where he had perused the arts of oratory and letters, to get a few hints in journalism, as he said; needing so few, indeed, that a little later I sent him to one of the foremost journalists of this foremost city, DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 22.-At 3:30 bearing a letter of introduction, which dethis morning the safe in McClunn & Hen- scribed him as 'the greatest boy ever born to smite wrong with reason and truth, se-

in Dixie, or anywhere else." "He is gone now. But, short as his life was, its heaven-born mission was fulburglars boarded a west-bound Rock filled; the dream of its childhood was rea-Island & Pacific train, paying fare to Iowa | lized; for he had been appointed by God City. Meantime the robbery was discov- to carry a message of peace on earth, ished from the sight of mortal eyes, even as the dove from the ark. I mean to take up the word where Grady left it off; but ious and telegraphed to the Davenport withstanding the puritan trappings, traditions and associations which surround me -visible ilustrations of the self-denying fortitude of the puritan character and the somber simplicity of the puritan taste and habit-I never felt less out of place in all

"To tell you the truth I am afraid that I have gained access here on false pretenses; for I am no cavalier at all; just plain Scotch-Irish; one of those Scotchgreen leaf and has eaten no dirt in the brown, and who, accepting, for the moment, the terms puritan and cavalier in the sense an effete sectionalism once sought to ascribe to them-descriptive labels at once classiflying and separating North and South-verbal redoubts along that mythical line called Mason and Dixon over which there were supposed by the extremists of other days to be no bridges -I am much disposed to say, 'A plague both your houses!

"Each was good enough and bad enough, in its way, whilst they lasted; each in its turn filled the English-speaking world with mourning; and each, it either could have resisted the infection of the soil and climate they found here, would be today striving at the sword's point to square life by the iron rule of theocracy, or to round it by the dizzy whirl of a petticoat! It is very pretty to read about the Maypole in Virginia and very edifying and inspiring to celebrate not cavaller blood enough left in the first families, whilst, out in Nebraska and Iowa, they claim that they have so stripped New England of her puritan stock as to spare her hardly enough for farm hands. This I do know, from personal experience, that it is impossible for the stranger-guest, sitting beneath a bower of roses in the Palmetto club at Charleston. or by a mimic log-heap in the Algonquin club at Boston, to tell the assembled company apart, particularly after 10 o'clock in the evening! Why, in that great, final struggle between the puritans and the cavallers—which we still hear sometimes ROME, N. Y., Dec. 18 .- The greatest casually mentioned-although it ended nearly thirty years ago-there had been such a mixing up of the puritan babies and cavaller bables during the two or three generations preceding it-that the survivtral national bank, was a defaulter in the ing grandmothers of the combatants could sum of \$27,000. The shortness in the ac- not, except for their uniforms, have picked

A Retrospect.

"Turning to the Encyclopaedia of Ameriinstitution at that time. On Monday of can Biography, I find that Webster had all and adjoining states. this week he unexpectedly reappeared and the vices that are supposed to have signalcontinued his investigation and made the ized the cavalier, and Calhoun all the virtues that are claimed for the puritan. Durspeculated in stocks which caught in a ing twenty years three statesmen of puridownward market and took the bank tan origin were the chosen party leaders of funds to recover himself. Most of these cavalier Mississippi: Robert J. Walker, born and reared in Pennsylvania; John A. Quitman, born and reared in New York, and Sargent S. Prentiss, born and reared in the good old state of Maine. That sturdy puritan, John Slidell, never saw Louisiana until he was old enough to vote and to fight; native here-an alumnus of Columbia college-but sprung from New England ancestors. Albert Sidney Johnston, the most resplendant of modern cavaliers-from trig to toe a type of the species-the very rose and expectancy of the young confederacydid not have a drop of southern blood in his veins; Yankee on both sides of the house, though born in Kentucky a little while after his father and mother arrived there from Connecticut. The ambassador, who serves our government near the French republic; was a gallant confederate soldier and is a representative southern statesman; but he owns the estate in Massachusetts, where his father's fathers lived through many gen-

"And the cavaliers, who missed their stircabinet was sworn in today at the temporary | rups, somehow, and got into Yankee saddles? The woods were full of them. If general. They were sworn in the following Custer was not a cavalier, Rupert was a puritan. And Sherwood and Wadsworth and Kearny and McPherson and their dashing companions and followers! The one typical puritan soldier of the war-mark ou-was a southern, and not a northern, soldier; Stonewall Jackson of the Virginia line. And, if we should care to pursue the subject further back, what about Ethan not fatally, subject further back, what about Ethan not fatally, hurt. The passengers Allen and John Stark and Mad Anthony shaken up, but none of them injured,

Wayne, cavaliers each and every one! In-deed, from Israel Putnam to Buffalo Bill, it seems to me the puritans have had much the best of it in turning out cavaliers. So the least said about the puritan and the cavalier—except as blessed memories or hor-rid examples—the better for historic ac-

"If you wish to get at the bottom facts, I don't mind telling you-in confidencethat it was we Scotch-Irish who vanquished both of you-some of us in peace others of us in war-supplying the missing link of adaptability-the needed ingredient of common sense-the conservative principle of creed and action, to which this generation of Americans owes its intellectual and moral emancipation from frivolity and pharisaism-its rescue from the 'Scarlet Woman' and the mailed hand-and its crystallization into a national character and polity, ruling by force | a pool of hier own blood, was discovered of brains and not by force of arms. "Gentlemen-Sir-I, too, have been to

Boston. Strange as the admission may seem, it is true; and I live to tell the tale. I have been to Boston; and, when I declare | It is undoubtedly a case of cold-blooded that I found there many things that sug- murder, with robbery as the incentive. gest the cavaller and did not suggest the Mrs. Matson lived alone and it was genpuritan, I shall not say I was sorry. But, among other things, I found there a civilization perfect in its union of the art of living with the grace of life; an Americansm ideal in its simple strength. Grady | The only person who seems to know any told us, and told us truly, of that typical thing about it is a deaf and dumb colored American, who, in Dr. Talmage's mind's man named George Knight, who saw two eye, was coming, but who, in Abraham Lincoln's actuality, had already come. In some recent studies into the career of that great man, I have encountered many start- an's house and afterward saw them run ing confirmations of this judgment; and from that rugged trunk, drawing its sustenance from gnarled roots, interlocked with cavalier sprays and puritan branches deep beneath the soil, shall spring, is springing a shapely tree-symmetric in parts-under whose sheltering boughs this nation shall have the new birth of freedom Lincoln promised it, and mankind the refuge which was sought by the forefathers when they fled rom op- | had left on Mrs. Matson's steps ten days

Some Things Have Changed

"Thank God, the ax, the gibbet and the stake have had their day. They have gone, wrongs may be redressed and great reforms be achieved without the shedding of one drop of human blood; that vengeance does not purify, but brutalizes; and that tolerance, which in private transactions is reckoned a virtue, becomes in public af-It was held like a castle of the Middle floor. The entire top of her head was Ages by robber barons. Yet have the crushed in, evidently accomplished by some mounds and dykes of corruption been carto recall, appealed from the new South ried-from buttress to bell-tower the walls to New England for a united country. He | of crime have fallen-without a shot out f a gun, and still no fires of Smithfield o light the pahtway of the victor, no cloody assizes to vindicate the justice of the cause; nor need of any. "So I appeal from the men in silken hose

who danced to music made by slaves-and called it freedom-from the men in bellrowned hats, who led Hester Prynne to her shame—and called it religion—to that Americanism which reaches forth its arms cure in the power of both. I appeal from the patriarchs of New England to the poets of New England; from Endicott to Lowell; from Winthrop to Longfellow; from Norton to Holmes; and I appeal in the name and by the rights of that common citizenship-of that common originered and the Iowa City police were tele- good will to men, and this done, he van- back both of the puritan and the cavalier -to which all of us owe our being. Let the dead past, consecrated by the blood of its martyrs, not by its savage hatredsdarkened alike by kingcraft and priesttown, boarded an east-bound passenger, I shall continue the sentence with a some- craft-let the dead past bury its dead. Let paying fare to Davenport. Conductor what larger confidence, and perhaps, with the present and the future ring with the a somewhat fuller meaning; because not- song of the singers. Blessed be the lessons they teach, the laws they make. Blessed be the eye to see, the light to rethe right hand of God to guide the way with loving word, as blessed be all that brings us nearer the goal of true religion, true republicanism and true patriotism, distrust of watchwords and labels, shams and heroes, belief in our ountry and ourselves. It was not Cotton T, Sweeney of Columbus, Ind., who was

Mather, but John Greenleaf Whittier, who "Dear God and Father of us all, Forgive our faith in cruel lies, Forgive the blindness that denies,

"Cast down our Idols-overturn Our bloody altars-make us see Thyself in Thy humanity." Col. Watterson's address was listened to with rapt attention, and at its conclusion | Fezzan, in the desert of Sahara. Mr. he received a perfect ovation, his auditors rising as one man and cheering him loudly.

The other speakers were the Hon. Charles

A. Boutelle, the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bowles | ly offices in forwarding it to Minister Terand John Dalzell.

Celebated at Portland. PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 22.-The 274th offense is as follows: anniversary of the landing of the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth rock was appropriately celebrated by the Congregational club of Oregon and its invited guests, the and requested him to translate it into New England society of Oregon, at the Turkish. Sahag did so without inquiring First congregational church in this city. After an excellent repast in New En-gland style, Mr. Elliott led in prayer. The market place. It was a passage from the speaker of the evening, Dr. Charles Brown, D. D., pastor of the First congregational of Christ. The Turkish officials naturally church, San Francisco, recounted in a most effective way the brilliant and masterful the Ottoman empire and arrested career of Samuel Adams in the birth throes of our country from 1764 to 1776. Following Dr. Brown, Gen. O. O. Howard made paper and, although shown to be perfectly a brief address.

Exercises at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.-Forefathers' day was celebrated with 150 paltes turned at a banquet at the Grand tonight. President W. W. Peabody being absent, owing | ney. The young man died from the cruel to sickness in his family, Frank A. Loveland presided. Harland P. Lloyd responded to "Forefathers' Day," Judge S. N. Maxwell to "The New England Home," Congressman C. H. Grosvenor to "The Western Pilgrim's Progress," Charles B. Wiley to "The Little Red School House" and L. C. Goodale to "Our Native Land." There were descendants of New England ancestry present from all parts of Ohio

FIVE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at West Bay City, Mich.

WEST BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 18 .- By the explosion of the boiler in Russell brothers' planing mill and box factory this morning five persons were instantly killed, several others injured and one missing. The dead

JOHN CALCUT, fireman, aged twenty-one. GEORGE PFUND, seventeen. ALBERT RAHN, sixteen. JOHN BRANN, fifteen. AL HEAVENBACHER, seventeen. The injured are: FRED WILDAUER, leg brutsed. CHARLES DODGE, back injured.

FRED WILDAUER, leg bruised.
CHARLES DODGE, back injured.
ROE HUDSON, face badly cut.
One boy is still missing and is believed to be buried in the debris. The explosion occurred while the mill was shut down for a old and the piaintiff fifty-four, a widower few moments, the boys flocking to the engine room to est lunch. All the bodies were terribly mutilated and almost unrecogniza-ble. The cause of the explosion has not been

Cappon Ball Train Derailed by a Cow LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20 .- The northbound cannon-ball, which left here on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad at 8 o'clock last night, was wrecked about midnight at Walnut Ridge. Running at full speed, the train struck a cow, derailing and piling in a heap the engine, mail car, baggage car and one coach. Engineer Stansbury and Fireman Trendley were caught in the wreck and severely, though not fatally burt. The passengers were

COLD-BLOODED CRIME CONSUMMAT-

ED AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Dec. 20 .- The body of Mrs.

A. D. Matson, stiff and cold and lying in

in her home, at Fifteenth and Monroe-sts.,

at 3:30 this afternoon. To all appearances

the woman had been dead about ten days.

erally supposed she had considerable

money about the house. A criminal

assault had preceded the horrible murder.

men, probably on the evening of the 11th,

away. No intelligible account can be

arrived at from Knight, except through his

brother, who is the only person who can

understand him. The two will be brought

together tomorrow at the coroner's inquiry.

made known this afternoon by a milk

boy, who had noticed the can of milk he

ago had been untouched. He immediately

made known his fears to the police and

an investigation followed. Officers dis-

patched to the scene were unable to gain

admittance, and breaking in the rear door

soon learned the cause therefor. In a lit-

tle back room, lying on her back and in

a pool of blood, long since dried, lay the

murdered woman. Two sacks of potatoes

had been rudely thrown over her, while

a bundle of rags and old clothes half

covered her body. Investigation showed

the most brutal treatment had been dealt

Her clothes were thrown up over her

the woman before her life had been taken,

heavy, blunt instrument. She lay on he

back with her arms at her sides, her head

turned to the right, her right limb straight

out and the other drawn up a little. Whe

news of the horrible find became known the

most intense excitement prevailed and de

tectives immediately put upon the case

The neighbors in the vicinity are all colored

and they say they have not seen Mrs. Mat-

lives across the street, says that she last

saw Mrs. Matson about two weeks ago and

she was coming from the direction of her

house. She saw no one around the house

at any time and never heard any noise or

Mrs. Matson was a member of the To

peka equal suffrage association and a prom-

inent suffrage worker. For many years

she was a member of the city board o

education from the Fifth ward, and too

an active interest in the city schools. She

was at one time a city teacher and was

very well known locally. She was gener

and owned five or six houses on the East

Side. Her husband left her four or five

years ago and took up a homestead in Cal-

Z. T. SWEENEY'S MISSION.

His Petition Asking the Release of

an Armenian Exile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Rev. Z.

consul-general to the Ottoman empire dur-

ing President Harrison's administration,

was in the city today. He came bearing

a petition representing 200,000 Christian

women, the Christian woman's board of

missions, praying the sultan for the re-

lease of Sahag Mahdissian, an Armenian

life exile at Moorzouk, in the oasis of

Sweeney presented the petition yesterday

rell at Constantinople and requesting him

to present it to his majesty in behalf of

the ladies. The story of Sahag's supposed

Some years ago he was teaching for the

American missionaries in an interior town

in Turkey. A young man of the village

came to him with a writing in Armenian

as to the motives of the writer. The man

took it and wore it upon his breast in the

scripture proclaiming the coming kingdom

concluded that it meant the overthrow of

young man for conspiracy. The trial de-

veloped the fact that Sahag translated the

innocent of any conspiracy, he was con

demned by the Turkish courts and he and

the young man sentenced to life exile in

Africa. They were carried to Tripoli

where they were forced to accept the Mo-

hammedan religion. He was sent by cara-

van to Moorzouk, twenty-one days' jour-

treatment, but Sahag is still living. When

Mr. Sweeney was consul-general at Con-

stantinople he opened up communication

with Sahag through the kindly offices of a

British consular officer, who forwarded

money to him by private merchants. The

Turkish government refused to allow

Sahag's friends to send him money or in

any way communicate with him through

the postoffice department. News of the

terrible straits into which the poor fellow

was plunged reached his friends in Turkey

was signed and it is sincerely hoped by

the petitioners of America that the per-

sonal attention of his majesty will be

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

The Man in the Case Brings Suit for

Breach of Promise.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19 .- At Man-

chester, in this state, Robert Edgar has

brought suit for breach of promise and \$2,000

damages against Sarah Edgar, his cousin,

with several children. It is said to be the first case on record in this state of a sult of the kind by a male plaintiff.

Robbers Thwarted by a Young Lady.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Dec. 21 .- This morning

about 3 o'clock an attempt was made to rob

the Union Pacific depot at Bonner Springs.

The office was in charge of Miss Fannie Nesbitt, night operator. The robber entered the office stealthily and made a demand for the money Miss Nesbitt was supposed to have. She refused to hand it over, whereupon the robber made a vicious attack on Miss Nesbitt. In the struggle that followed

revolver and then departed without securing any booty. Miss Nesbitt was very roughly used, but sustained no dangerous wounds.

released.

to the secretary of state, asking his friend-

ifornia, where he has since lived.

ally supposed to have considerable more

son for two weeks. Mrs. Robinson,

disturbance of any kind there.

The first inkling of the murder was

enter the window of the murdered wom-

Crime Was Committed.

Harrison's Friends Said to

The Woman the Victim of Assault-Be Scheming The Body Mutilated-Not Discovered for Several Days After the Terrible

> In Order to Advertise Their Candidate.

STATEMENTS AND DENIALS

For the Express Purpose, It Is Alleged,

Of Making the Ex-President's Name Prominent.

Reed, McKinley and Allison Each Anxious to Get to the Front in Time to Head Off the Other-The Autocrat from Maine Is Counted on to Give the Other Aspirants for Presidential Honors a Hard Fight.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20. No question seems to agitate the public mind in Washington more than the possible candidacy of Benjamin Harrison for the presidency in 1896. The constant assertions by prominent politicians who visit him that he will or will not be the republican nominee in 1896 and the prompt statement by Mr. Harrison that he has authorized no one to speak for him are beginning to be accepted here as a political maneuver of the friends of the ex-president to keep his name prominently before the people in order that no other candidate may gain any more prominence than

the Indianapolis gentleman. The statement given out by Mr. D. M. Alexander of Buffalo that Mr. Harrison would not accept the nomination in '96, and also that of Mr. George W. Turner, editor of the New York Recorder, to the same effect created something of a sensation among the ex-president's admirers in the house and senate, as it was believed by them that the statements were well founded. The prompt denial of them, however, by the ex-president left these gentlemen in a somewhat uncertain state of mind. Why a man with the standing that Mr. Turner of the New York Recorder has should openly make an assertion to be denied the next day by the ex-

president is not understood here. "I cannot understand why these stories should continue to be going the rounds of the press and should be denied promptly by Mr. Harrison," said a prominent Indianian, a great admirer of the ex-president, to The Sentinel correspondent. "It begins to look as though there was some underhand work being performed; instead of a fair deal the cards are apparently being shuffled under the table and dealt out in accordance with the wishes of the dealer, I am for Mr. Harrison's candidacy, but I do not like the manner in which his name

is being used." To the average politician the agitation of Mr. Harrison's candidacy is looked upon as a little premature. Besides it is not believed by those best posted that he will stand any considerable show for the nomination. The names of ex-Speaker Reed, Governor McKinley and Senator Allison are all being mentioned here with as much prominence, if not more, than that of the ex-president. While Mr. Harrison's administration was satisfactory to the members of his party generally he did not meet the desires of the politicians throughout the country. Their applicants for positions were "turned down" and their wishes were not regarded as highly as they desired. While this might, to the average mind, seem to be decidedly in Mr. Harrison's favor, yet, to those who are familiar with political nominations, this is one of the most important reasons why he will probably be defeated. The political bosses throughout the country, great and small, will be against his nomination, and their opposition to any candidate means his

downfall On the other hand the politicians of the East and North are quietly discussing the name of Reed, and it seems to meet with universal favor. The name of McKinley is also being discussed and the same is also true of Senator Allison. Of these three gentlemen the chances seem to be at the present rather favorable to Mr. Reed. His famous rulings in the Fiftyfirst congress and his general popularity among the politicians will, it is believed make him a very formidable candidate for the republican nomination in '96. The prospects of each of these gentlemen are seen in a different light by their respective adherents and followers as they glance into the political kaleidoscope. The Harrison supporters can see nothing but the Indiana lawyer, statesman and president; the Reed followers nothing but the ex-speaker and the man who delights in tormenting his political adversaries with his blting sarcasm; the followers of William McKinley nothing but the originator of the famous McKinley bill and the man who resembles Napoleon, while the Allison men can see their candidate ascending high upon the political horizon.

plum, as has been so frequently the case. BLUFF FAILS TO WORK.

The question of the republican nomines of the party in '96 is decidedly premature

velopments of the next year. It will not

and will be governed entirely by

and through them the Christian people of be at all surprising if some new candidate America. As a result the above petition should come to the front and carry off the

called to this case and that Sahag will be Tramp's So-Called Bomb Proved to Be an Orange Wrapped in Paper.

TOLEDO. Dec. 20 .- At noon a shabbilyattired young man entered the Second national bank and walked directly into the private office of George W. Davis. Inquiring if Mr. Davis was president of the bank and receiving an affirmative reply, the

stranger said: "Well, I'm a poor man and want some 'You can't have it, sir;" Mr. Davis re-The stranger pulled from his pocket a round package and, holding it above his head, shouted: "This is a bomb. If you do not give me money I'll smash it on the floor and kill both of us." Mr. Davis jumped to his feet and ordered the man out of the office. The noise brought the clerks to the rescue and the man was secured and taken to the station house, where he is held on suspicion. He gave the name of Sam Brown, born in Russia, but residing in New York City. The bomb was a large orange wrapped in paper. It was a bluff and did not work.

Hart Sentenced to Hang. DEFIANCE, O., Dec. 20.-Charles Hart pleaded guilty to murdering the two Good children at Paulding, O., and was sentenced